Ver. XL..No. 12,214.

## AT THE FEDERAL CAPITAL.

PROBABLE IN THE SPOPPORD RELLOGG CONTEST
-DEBATE IN THE BOUSE ON THE POLITICAL

tie members of the House ye reday showed their desire for economy by feating the Senate amendment to the Deli-very bill providing for continuing work on a State Building at Washington, after bayng voted to appropriate money for Federal sildings in many small towns. Mr. Reed, a sember of the Potter Committee, took occa-on to inform the Democrats what the invesration had brought to light. No action is obable in the Spofford-Kellogg contest.

ECONOMY AND EXTRAVAGANCE. FOR CONTINUING WORK ON THE NEW PUBLIC IN TELUGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.

WASHINGTON. April 23.—There was a rather in-tructive detate in the House this afternoon. The lenate had amended the Deficiency bill by adding in item of \$286,000 for continuing work on the building for the State, War and Navy Departments. e House Committee on Appropriations moved a concurrence in this amendment, although the moers of the committee knew, as does everybody lee who is familiar with the facts, that the money eded, and that its immediate appropriate ld be in the line of economy. The best reason that the House Committee could give for its action for public buildings in other parts of the country. ind that therefore the work on this building must stop. As has been shown in THE TRIBUNE recently, the House Committee on Public Buildings has mmended thirty-seven new buildings this year, and appropriations have been made for ave of them. An appropriation of \$60,000 has already been made this session for a public building in the little town of Charleston, W. Va. Danrille, Va., and Paducah, Ky., have been equally ate; and yet, in the opinion of the Approlations Committee, the country is too poor to conlinue work on a necessary public building at the Capital, where about \$700,000 a year is paid as tal for private buildings because the public

In the course of the debate to-day Mr. Bailey, of made a bright speech, in which he called don to the fact that werk on a much-needed public building in Albany is suspended on account of lack of funds. The stone to complete this building is on the ground, he said, but cannot be laid in the walls because of this ill-timed economy of Conas. He did not believe the people would sustain nd of "economy."

Mr. McMillin, of Tennessee, made a tragical s red aloft with the American eagle, and waved he star-spangled banner from ocean to ocean ; but the Senate amendment, Mr. McMillin declared that his patriotism is not bounded by the banks of any river. He appears to believe that the cities and hamlets of the South should be adorred with public edifices, but to object to the erection of what he called "palaces" at the National Caprial. The Senate amondment was defeated.

WHAT THE POTTER COMMITTEE FOUND WHICH OF THE PRESIDENTIAL CANDIDATES PLAYED THE KNAVE-THE POLITICAL RIDER DEBATED IN

THE HOUSE. [BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.] NGTON, April 23,-In the House of Repr esnatives this morning Mr. Reed concluded his essential or the political "rides" to the Immediate Deficiency bill. After discussing at some length the credity of the amendment and pointing out the difficulties in the way of its execution if it chould become a law, Mr. Reed again turned his attention to the history and purposes of the Democratic party. It may be remembered that both Mr. Reed and Mr. McMahon were members of the Potter ced and Mr. McMahon were members of the Potter committee. Mr. McMahon certainly has not forgot-in it; he has never liked Mr. Reed since that inon took place, and it is even said that one of the chief reasons why he fought so long and bittwo for debate was that he had somehow found out that the Maine Representative intended to make a speech. Mr. Reed, toward the conclusion of his remarks to-day, adverted to the Potter investigaion, the history and results of which he describe in a very interesting manner. To sum it all up he said, the committee discovered "that Rutherford B. had not played the knave, and that Samuel J. Fiden had." Mr. Reed in closing his speech paid in cloquent and glowing tribute to the Republican earty, which elicited warm applause from the Re-

Mr. McMahon trusted himself to speak twenty utes in reply. Among other things he said that ament was not placed upon the bill as a threat, nor was it an attempt to coerce the President. The Democrats, he said, did not threaten that unless the President approved this bill supplies would be withheld; that had been their policy at the extra session, but is no part of their design new. This frank confession that they have squarely ked down from their position of last Spring and Summer did not arouse any enthusiasm or evoke

any applause among the Democrats.

In the course of the running debate which followed General Garfield made a short speech, in which he said that nothing was more apparent than the persistent determination of the Democrats to reive measures, General Garfield does not r. however, to share the general opinion of r associates as to the merits of the amend-elf. He went so far as to say that he would ment itself. He went so far as to say that he would approve of some such measure provided it was more executily perfected, and passed as a separate bill. General Garfield is, however, as much opposed to the Deficiency bill in its present form as any other Republican, and it is no secret that he wishes and hopes that it may be veloce. A number of the Secret procedures were not agreed to, and the bill will therefore so to a committee of conference.

BLUNDERS IN FACTS AND LAW. SENATOR BAILEY ON THE SPOPPORD-RELLOGG CON

IBY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBURE. int reasonant to the interest.

Washington, April 23.—At lest the Kellong-Spofrid controversy has reached the Senate. The
emocrats are not harmonious in regard to the sem to be taken upon it, and there is
present more reason to believe that it will end
take than that Senator Kellong will be ejected. Balley, one of the most conservative of the or Balley, one of the most conservative of the corathe members of the Privileges and Elec-Cemmittee, made that opening speech, constituent almost entirely to the legal points in outcovers at seen from the Demecratic point w. He attempted only once to deal with the in detail which were brought out in the testitizen by the committee, and, as was to have expected, humediately fell into error. Senator is saked leave to make a correction and was

sally point of consequence in his speech was also to the decirine of resadjadicata, upon the position was original. He virtually adding position was applicable at all.

correct in his apprehension that the question, if put, would have been a hard one to answer. Senator Jones has the floor for a speech on Monday.

THE DISTRICT DRAWBACK FRAGOS. STITUDE OF THE ATTORNEY TO THE BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS.

IBY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE! INGTON, April 23 .- The House Committee on the District of Columbia at its meeting a day or two ago requested that copies of all the opinions furnished to the Commissioners of the District by Mr. Riddle, their attorney, in regard to the revision of special assessments and the issue of Draw-back Certificates be furnished for examination, Mr. Riddle himself having called the attention of the ommittee to some sovere criticisms of these ppinions on account of their seeming inconsistency. with each other. Mr. Riddle also took occasion to deny very emphatically that the Commissioners of the District had ever so much as intimated to him what kind of an opinion they would like to have on any question, and said that he should, when the proper witnesses were on the stand, ask that such estions be put to them as would establish the

truth of this point.

The facts which have led to the criticians in ques tion seem to be briefly these: The old Board of Public Works, in assessing private property to pay for special improvements, overcharged on every street in the city from 25 to 30 per cent. To relieve the people thus wrongfully taxed, Congress passed an act providing for a revision of any assessment of which property-holders complained within a given time. Complaints were made of the assessment on every street, and the assessment on every street was revised but only a part of the propertyholders on most of the streets, who had paid the exessive taxes, applied for relief Mr. Riddle gave the commissioners an opinion that no one was entitled to relief unless he applied for it. Subsequently, and without Mr. Riddle's knowledge, the mmissioners did issue drawbacks to persons who had not made formal complaint, but who were shown by the revised assessments to have been overcharged; and this action Mr. Riddle has de overcharged; and this action Mr. Riddle has defended on the ground of equity, and because it is in accordance with the spirit of the law. He has he detent the commissioners have no right to enforce the collection of a tax which they know to be erroneously excessive, and which under the law they have decided to be unjust, and that the courts would not permit them to do so. Thus Mr. Riddle is placed in the position of seeming to have advised what the law required, and then to have justified an apparent departure from it.

Mr. Riddle is too well known in Washington and throughout the country, and his character as a man

throughout the country, and his character as a man and his ability as a lawyer are too well established, for any one to suppose for a moment that in his official position as legal adviser of the Commissioners of the District he could be induced under any cir-cumstances to give an opinion not warranted by his understanding of the law.

KHOULALON KORN'S VISIT.

WASHINGTON, April 23 .- At the Cabinet meeting to-day Secretary Evarts read a lotter from the United States Consul at Bangkok, Siam, stating that the King of that country would leave the latter part of this month for a tour through Europe and the United States The Consul urged that preparations be made to properly receive the King in America, and that he be treated with every consideration. It was concluded to inform with every consideration. It was concluded to inform the Congressional Committees on Foreign Affa... of Our King's anticipated visit, and to recommend an appropriation sufficient to receive him. The practicability of sending a United States man-of-war to convey him from England was discussed at some length without action, it being thought best to defer the question until the King shall have arrived in Europe. The entire party, including servants, it is thought, will be larger than can be accommodated on a man-of-war.

THE INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION. Washington, April 23 .- The President today approved the bill providing for celebrating the one bundredth anniversary of the treaty of peace and recognition of American Independence by holding an Inter-pational Exhibition of arts, manufactures, and the pro-ducts of the soil and mine, in the City of New-York, in the year 1883.

Congressional and Committee Proceedings see 2d Page.

GENERAL POLITICAL NEWS.

BLAINE AND THE VICE-PRESIDENCY. THE SECOND PLACE ON THE TICKET POSITIVELY DECLINED-HOW THE SUGGESTION ORIGINATED.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.] WASHINGTON, April 23 .- The suggestion in the Virginia Convention that Mr. Blaine will be asked to take the Vice-Presidency on the Grant ticket, ctly from Mr. George C. Gorham, who has en conducting the Grant negotiations with the Mahone party in Virginia. It is the same idea with which Mr. Gorham has endeavored to weaken Mr. Blaine's support on the Pacific coast. Mr. Gorbam has continued to repeat the suggestion, when he positively knew that there was no authority whatever for it. Even if Mr. Blaine could be personally induced to accept the Vice-Presidency. his political friends throughout the country, and his immediate supporters in Maine, would positively refuse to permit it. But Mr. Blaine himself has no idea of any such thing, preferring to retain his seat in the Senate. It is a notable fact that it is only those politically ostile to Mr. Blaine who suggest the Vice-Presi-

GRANT MEN DISCOURAGED. DISHEARTENING NEWS FOR THEM FROM GEORGIA

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.] WASHINGTON, April 23 .- Nothing which has occured for weeks has had so much effect in discouraging the Grant men in Washington as the defeat of their plans in Georgia. Dispatches received from Atlanta this evening report that the delegation from that State will stand twelve for Blaine and ten divided between Sherman and Grant The Grant men counted confidently on securing the whole. The vote of the Solid South for Grant seems to be melting away.

THE ANTI-GRANT MEN CONFIDENT OF VICTORY. [GENERAL PRESS DISPATCH.]

ATLANTA, Ga., April 23 .- The Republican Conention has been discussing the appointment of delegates to Chicago all the morning. It is evident that Blaine will get a majority of the delegation, Sherman six on eight votes, and Grant may have two votes. The Convention is still noisy and ex-

two votes. The Convention is still hosts and callater.—The Republican Convention passed resolations condemning the outrage on Cadet Whittaker,
and calling on the Administration to fully protect
colored cadets. The selection of delegates to Chiongo was the occasion of much wrangling and fierce
debate. The Grant men rallied and secured more
strength on the delegation than they hoped for yesterday. Fourteen colored delegates were chosen.
W. A. Pledger (colored) was put at the head of the
State Central Committee, and that committee was
empowered to nominate electors-at-large. District
electors and Congressmen will be nominated by district conventions.

electors and Congressmen will be nominated by dis-trict conventions.

As to the delegates, there are various opinions.

The Grant men claim twelve, but the general esti-mate is eight for Blaine, eight for Sherman, and ex-for Grant. Various rumors are circulated about probable changes in the delegation, but the anti-Grant men are confident that they have gained a decided victory. Resolutions were passed that the delegates go uninstructed and consult the best in-terests of the party.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.] WASHINGTON, April 23,-The Cleveland Leader of sterday, which arrived in Washington by this afternoon's mail, contains a table showing the num-ber of delegates chosen to the Republican State Convention, according to the latest returns re-ceived in The Leader office. The table gives the returns from forty-eight of the eighty-eight counties is the State. These farty-eight counties send 344 delegates, of whom 167 are for Blaine, and 177 for rman. Besides the counties set down in this is se sending Blaine delegates, six other coun-Belmont, Ashtabula. Clermont, Lorain, as and Summit—are known to be for blaine.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, APRIL 24, 1880. gates. Lucas County, it is known, will send Blains delegates. The delegates from Hamilton County have not yet been chosen.

VIRGINIA REPUBLICAN CONVENTION. STAUNTON, Va., April 23 .- The Republican convention has at last reached a test vote, and the resuit is a victory for the Straightonts by a vote of 69 to 61. The vote was upon a resolution offered by J. H. Rives, "That the Convention new proceed to nominate

md cleet our full electoral ticket." The first section of the resolution," That no elector hall be placed upon the Republican ticket who is not ledged to support the Republican nominee made at Chicago," was adopted unanimously. Over the last section there was a bitter contest, and

last section there was a bitter contest, and Mr. Morton and a number of his followers started out of the hall, but an earnest appeal to them not to ravolb was made, when they took their seats.

There was almost a row m the convention to-day, growing out of a disjuic between Rives, of Lynchburg, and Dezendorf, of Norfolk City. The whole convention was in disorder, and it took the united efforts of the city police, the officers of the House and the Mayor of Staunton to prevent a general fight.

The Convention elected ms electors-at-large on the Straightout ticket General W. C. Wickham, of Hanover, and the Rev. J. M. Dawson, of Williamsburg. Dr. C. L. Norton was nominated, but declined, being still rebellings.

-THE OREGON CONVENTION.

HARMONY EXPECTED THROUGHOUT. San Francisco, April 23 .- A dispatch from Portand, Oregon, says the State Republican Convention met to-day at 11 a. m. at Turn Hali, and was called to order by David Freeman, chairman of the State Central Committee. J. C. Peebler, of Marion County, was elected temporary chairman. There are 163 votes in the Convention, and only a few alternates. The delegates are the best men of the Republican party in the State. There is a large number of prominent Republicans from different States in attendance. An unusual degree of interest is manifested, although there is every reason to predict harmonious action.

MR. HENDRICKS DECLINES AGAIN. CHICAGO, April 23 .- In an interview published in The Journal to-day, the Hon. Thomas A. Hen-dricks says he will not allow his name to be used in connection with the Vice-Presidency this year; that four ears ago, unexpectedly and without consultation, he was elected to the second place on the Presidential ticket, and, in duty to his party, accepted, but now he has a chance to express his views on the subject before-band. He does not consider the office of Vice-President very attractive to a man who is or has been a United

GERMAN FRIENDS OF GENERAL GRANT. The meeting of the German Republican Cenral Committee over which Morris Friedsam presides ens held last evening in the Germania Assembly Rooms at No. 291 Bowery. There was a large attendance. Much time was consumed in a discussion over the diffi-culties in the XXth Assembly District, where ex-Aldernan Koch, the president of the Association and a dele man Koch, the president of two Assigned his office and new delegates were chosen. It was voted to admit the new delegates. A resolution was adopted which set forth that the German Republican Central Committee would use its efforts to have General Grant nominated, and to have the election of a Republican President proclaimed beyond a doubt.

PROTESTING DELEGATES AT CHICAGO. The Executive Committee of the Republican Campaign Club, of which Charles Watrous is president, will report on Monday to the club in favor of holding primaries on May 3 to elect three delegates and three alternates from each Assembly District to go to Chicago and protest against the manner in which the delegation from this state was course for General Grant. A similar movement is on foot in King's County.

ELECTING DELEGATES IN OHIO. YELLOW SPRINGS, Ohio, April 21 .-- The Greene County Republican Convention, held recently to elect delegates to the State Convention, was anti-Grant throughout, and was one of the largest conventions held for many years. The delegates are uninstructed.

JOHN KELLY'S DECLARATION OF WAR. HE ASSERTS AGAIN MOST EMPHATICALLY THAT TAM-MANY WILL BEAT MR. TILDEN IF HE IS

There was a large attendance at the meeting of the Tammany General Committee last evening. John Kelly made a very emphatic speech on the Syracus Conventions and Mr. Tilden. He said in part:

We told the people who nominated Lucius Robinson that if they persisted in so doing he would be beaten, and he was beaten. Now, we tell the Democrats of the country that if Mr. Tilden is nominated at Cincinnati so surely he will be defeated. [Loud cheers.] We had a large Convention, composed of representative men from every District in the State. It has chosen Assembly District in the classe. It has clustered delegates to go to Cincinnati and say to the National Convention that if it nominates Samuel J. Tilden for the Presidency we will oppose him with all our might. Let it go forth to every city, town and hamlet that if Samuel J. Tilden is nominately town and hamlet that if Samuel J. Tilden is nominated by the control of the control

him with all our might. Let it so forth to every city, town and hamlet that if Samuel J. Tilden is nominated he will meet with the strong and vigorous opposition of Tammany Hall. It is the conviction of a large part of the Democracy of this city and State that it would be a shame to nominate Mr. Tilden. If the National Convention persists in so doing, in the words of the play, we can asy, "Shake not thy gory locks at me. Thou canst not say I did it."

If the people, with their cyes open, will vote for such a man for the high and honored position of President, the shame will rest upon them until they go down to their graves. I have too high an onlinon of the intelligence of the American people to believe that they will do an act like that. I believe that a candidate will be selected who will be worthy of their support. I believe that the candidate will be one who is not liable to be placed on trial for violating his country's laws, or who is in any way mixed up with fraud or bribery. Is it possible that it has come to this, that the only nomination that the Democratic party is not fit to live for twenty-four hours. I am told that the Southern and Southwestern States want a man who can win. And if the proper man is nominated we will win. [Cheeres.] Our delegation will go to Cincinnati to represent the Democracy of New-York City and State. We do not go there to threaton, but to tell the National Convention that we cannot carry this State with Mr. Tilden as the nominee—that it would be the mistake of their lives to present that man asian to the American people for their suffrages. [Great eleering.]

SHERMAN STRENGTH IN NORTH CAROLINA. WILMINGTON, N. C., April 22 .- The Star pubshes an interview with Mr. W. P. Canaday, the recog lishes an interview with Mr. W. have the state, in nized leader of the Sherman inovement in this State, it which Mr. Canaday claims that out of 16 delegate to Chicago now chosen, 13 are for Sherman and 3 for which Mr. Canaday claims that to Chicago now chosen, 13 are for Grant. Four are yet to be chosen.

THE COLORADO REPUBLICAN CONVENTION. DENVER, Col., April 22 .- The Republican State Convention to elect delegates to Chicago will meet in this city May 25.

TELEGRAPHIC NOTES.

THE SECOND TRIAL OF BILLINGS,

BALLSTON, N. Y., April 23.—In the Billings frial
to-day, John C. Sherman was examined at considerable
length. Charles D. Leot, an expert in guns, was also examined.

amined. CRUSHED BY ROOF-ROCK.

PITTSTON, Penn., April 23.—Andrew Singlems while in the Tompkins mine this afternoon, was crushed death by a fail of roof-rock. He leaves a widow and forhidren. children.

A BTEAMBOAT MAN RILLED.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., April 23.—Michael Keefer. a steamboat man, was shot and killed late last night by Clayton Payne. Jealousy was the cause of the shooting. Payne escaped.

escaped. SETTLERS MURDERED.

San Francisco, April 23.—A Walla Walla dispatch saysWilliam Lishan and his wife Mary new settlers near the Umattlia Agency, were found murdered in bed. There is no clow to the murdered.

COLUMBUS, Olio, April 23.—The dead body of Miss Jennie Reynolds, age twenty-five years, was found in a board yard in this city to-day. The examination showed marks of violence about the threath.

marks of violence about the throat.

SALE OF THOROUGHBREDS.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., April 23.—At the annual sale of thoroughbrods to day by Geocral Harding, at Bellemead. twenty-four yearings by Bosnic Scotland and John Morran aggregated the som of \$8,000. Eleven were purchased for gentlemen in New York.

A VICTIM TO A LAMP EXPLOSION.

PETERSBURG, Va., April 23.—By the explosion of a keroane lamp in a private readence in this city last night. Miss Nattle Wells, ago twenty-five years, was brined to death, she had just placed a wick in the lamp, when it explosed, and the oil set her clothes on fire.

Hexplored, and the oil set her clothes on fire.

THE BREAK IN THE ERIE CANAL.

UTICA, N. Y., April 23.—State-Engineer Seymour and Separationsless Dutcher have found the least in the Nail Treek culvert. It is hoped that water may be lest into the seams by Monday. Men are working day and night. The report that a boat had passed through the break is nuirue.

THE BOUTH CAROLINA EAILBOAD.

CHARLESTON, S. O., April 23.—The receiver of the Saust Carolina Railroad, J. H. Fiat e., has filed in the United States Court his report of the constitute of the read from Conober I, 1878, to Docember 31, 1878. He reports that there is due for first mentagage interest price to said locading fuly I, 1879, 809,458.

A RESECTED LOVERSH FREEZY.

HONORS TO JOHN SHERMAN.

RECEPTION AT THE SHERMAN CLUB. SHORT ADDRESS BY THE SECRETARY WHICH WA RECEIVED WITH ENTHUSIASM-SPEECHES BY GENERAL BURNETS, MATTHEW HALE, PRERMAN J. FITHIAN, W. L. STRONG AND J. SEAVER PAGE -ABOUT 200 PERSONS PRESENT.

The members of the Sherman Club of this city gave a reception last night at their rooms, in honor of Secretary Sherman, and about two hundred gentlemen were presented to him. At the supper which followed the Secretary made a brief address, in he spoke of the resumption of specie payments and the sales of the 4 per cent bonds, and closed his speech with the remark that if he could do anything to further the welfare, safety and honor of his country he felt pledged to do it. The sentiment was greeted with enthusiastic cheers. Speech were made by General Burnett, Matthew Hale, Freeman Fithlan, W. L. Strong and J. Seaver

THE RECEPTION AND THE SPEECHES. Secretary Sherman being in New-York, the club formed in this city to promote his Presidential candidacy took advantage of the opportunity to hold a reception in his honor. This took place at the club coms, in West Twenty-eighth-st. last night, and was largely attended, more than 200 gentlemen being presented to the Secretary in the course of the evening. Those who had made the arrangements for the gathering said that it was not intended to have any political significance, and it was stated by one of the leading members of the club that the invitations had been sent out without the slightest regard to party. The number of Democrats present, however, was very small. On the walls of the club rooms were arranged several flags and banners. A large United States flag was hung upon the northeast wall, on which was inscribed, "For President, John Sherman," and a large new picture of the Secretary, in handsome frame and draped with National flags, adorned the mantel.

Secretary Sherman arrived promptly at 8 o'clock and found many of the guests already assembled. During the entire evening he stood near the door of the front room, shaking hands and chatting with each person as he entered and was introduced. The guests continued to come and go throughout

the evening. After exchanging a few words with the Secretary most of them scattered about the brilliantly lighted rooms. Among those present were the following : Drake Smith, Freeman Fithian, General Joseph Jackson, Thomas C. Acton, S. N. Simonson,

Edwin A. Pratt, Colonel George C. Kibbe,

Oionel George C. S. W. Burton,
Dr. Emanuel Auerbach,
Colonel Howlett and Major
Wilson, of Louisville,
Francis Ethridge,
V. Ouales,

General Henry L. Burnett, William H. Gulon, Gen. Charles K. Graham, Bowle Dash, Theodore Shotwell, Charles E. Marsh, Theodore Husted, William I. Peake, Ferdinand Baltes, General George W. Palu W. I., Strong, William Walter Phelps, J. Seaver Page, J. Trumbull Smith, Collector Merritt, Jesse Hoyi,
James Q. Howard,
Gen. Henry C. Trem
George H. Wyckoff,
J. M. Gulteau,
John Jay,
General Fearing,
Chayles Wairons. Charles Wairons, Colonel Charles R. Coster, Vincent S. Stone.

A. J. Dittenhoeler, S. O. Perriu, Bernard Peters, D. D. T. Marshall, Parker Handy, Colonel Sinas Eury, Satthew Enla, Colonel Dumont, L. D. Peless, J. H. Puleston, M. P., of England, who was pres ent, was accompanied by Messrs. Edwards and Holt, also of England. George F. Quales, of Georgia, United States Consul to Malaga and to ports in ain for the last eight years, was in the gathering He is a pegro. E. O. Perrin, clerk of the Court of Appeals, was at the reception, but the Judges of the Court, who were invited to attend, sent letters of regret. The following gentlemen from Jersey City and other parts of New-Jersey were present:

H. S. White Major Pangborne, Horatio N. Euc.

Judge Quaife, Judge McLean, George Craume T. C. Brown. The conversation generally was not of a political character, but still the prospects of Mr. Sherman as a candidate were much talked of. General Fearing, of Ohio, who is a prominent supporter of Secretary Sherman, any man received a private dispatch stating that at the Convention held at Atlanta, Ga., yesterday eleven of the delegates to Chicago were for Sherman, nine for Blaine and two for Grant. Major Wilson stated last evening, in conversation, that five of the delegates from Kentucky are sure to vote for Secretary

Sherman, at Chicago, on the first ballot GENERAL BURNETT'S TOAST AND SPEECH. Toward 10 o'clock many of the guests began to take their leave, and the members of the club, with the Secretary and a few others, went to the upper room. General Burnett presided, the Secretary being seated on his right hand and on his left Matthew Hale, of Albany. After the repast the chairman said: "Gentlemen, I now propose that we drink the health of our guest, the Hon. John Sherman, the distinguished Secretary of the Treasury. We will drink that standing."

The toast was honored with ringing cheers, one voice calling out, " Our next President !" a sentiment which received at the time very little recognition. The chairman then said :

FELLOW-CITIZENS AND MEMBERS OF THE CLUB-We have here to-night, as our guest, the Secretary of the Treasury. We have invited, in behalf of the club, a number of our fellow-citizens to meet him here in a social way. We have done this not so much to honor the great office which he fills, not because it would be entirely fit ting and proper to honor that great office, but especially to do honor to the man who fills it. He has been before the country prominently for many years; he has been in the public service as long as many of us have had in the public service as long as many of us have had any knowledge of public or political life; he has done the country in many ways great service. [Applause.] He was a man who did great service to the country when there were the great issues at stake of human freedom and human right. In the days of the great conflict, when the battles were being made for free speech, free press and free soil, he was a leader in the great hosts that battled for freedom in the days when it tried men's souls to stand up in the minority to assert these rights. He was one of those who said the American citizen should be free to procein his principles throughout the length and breadth of the land, and that all men, black and white, should be equal before the law. (Applause.) Gentlemen, I need not recount his faithfulness, his carnestness, his industry as a public servant. He has been in that condict where the light of party criticism has shone fiercely upon him, and yet no spot rests on his caucitation. We know where this Nation was courtered. We know where this Nation was courtered. We know where this Nation was courtered by a was called upon to take charge of the Nation's finances. We know that our commerce was paralyzed, our industries aimost hopeless, our National notes were discredited, our forces had gone out and our furnaces lay in ashes. He too's charge of the finances and tried to bring something like permanence and steadings bill to bring something like order and hopefuloas cut of this condition of things. They had passed a refunding bill to bring something like permanence and steadiness but even the most hopeful and the heat of our friends—those who longed most to have us back to speele payments and sound money—they doubted if this bill sound, without amendancet, be capable of suforcement. It was asid that it had not within itself vital life and force, and that it would be but a dead letter; that on the list of January, when it should go into operation, it would be a noneutity. But when John Sherman was made Secretary of the Treasury that law which was dead became instinct with life. The Secretary of the Treasury tax to that law hich was dead became instinct with life. The Secretary of the Treasury land, and we are to-day a prosperous and happy people. [Applause.] ouls to stand up in the minority to assert these rights He was one of those who said the American citizen ADDRESS OF SECRETARY SHERMAN.

The response of Secretary Sherman was frequently uterrupted by applause. He spoke as follows: I return you my hearty thanks for the couries you have paid toe this evening and for the spirit that has have paid me this evening and for the spirit that has animated you in giving me the compliment of this friendly visit. I thank my old friend—or rather my young friend, for he yet denies that he is growing old-for the kindly words in which he has mentioned my name to you. It is always pleasant to hear one's self speken well of, and especially when one is pretty well economous to hear one's self speken hadly

of. [Laughter.] I have been unduly praised, and I have been unduly hinmed. Sometimes I have been given more credit for results of recent events than I deserve; beenuse many events contributed as produce those results. Sometimes I am blamed for things of which I have not been guilty, and I think on the whole the balance is about even. I have been leng honored by my fellow-eithens of the United States—first by my district, next by my State, and then by the Nation. If I have been able to render to these even a small part of what is their due, I am happy in their content. The life of the public man who does his duty is full of labor and care and temporability. It is not always understood at the time, and sometimes he may die before even his works are kindly remembered; therefore he has to do what he thinks in right, and receive the reward of his own conselence. If his conselence toils him he has done the best he can be has his highest reward. [Appliance.]

[Applause.]

Now, southemen, perhaps I have said as much as I ought to have said, having returned my thanks; but allow me to say a few words more in regard to what has been accomplished in regard to refunding and resumption. When I entered upon my present office, there was a seneral belief that the Resumption Act was not sufficient to enable the Executive officers of the Government to bring about the resumption of specie payments. That was made a party cry by one party, and it was a matter of doubt and four on the part of the other; but I believed was made a party cry by one party, and it was a matter of doubt and four on the part of the other; but I believed myself that the chief difficulty in the way of resumption was the unfounded fear of it, and that the only way to overcome that fear was to go boldly forward and do what we thought would best advance the interests of the country. Three years ago I came to New-York and proposed to some gentlemen who composed what is commonly called a syndicate—not a very popular term that I designed to the order. commonly called a syndicate—not a very popular.

—that I desired to sell them 4 per cent bonds at par for coin. They said it could not be done. They said they would rather have 4-2 done. They said they would rather have 4-2 done. por cent. They all agreed upon that. Then I said further that I wanted to sell those bonds for coin, and up in the Treasury," they said, " gold will you cannot have resumption unless gold will go up, and you cannot have resumption unless gold will go down." And there was the difficulty. But it was began, and finally it was found that the more gold we purchased the more gold went down, while, secording to reason—especially the reason of a

according to reason—especially the reason—of a certain class of Greenbackers—It ought to have gone up. [Laughter.] And then, with confidence, we appealed to the people of the United States to take the 4 per cent bonds, and the people took them—not the hankers, mind you, but the people—and so it happened that by the reversal of the ordinary rules of, logic, according to a certain school of logic, resumption was accomplished by the 4 per cent instead of 6 per cent bonds.

Now I thought a great deal and been accomplished in the reduction of the public dobt interest one-third, but I find that, according to the doctrine of some of the leading Representatives of the State of New-York, delivered in the House of Representatives, I did the people of the United States a great wrong by selling them bonds at 4 per cent; I ought to have sold at 3 per cent I ought to have sold at 3 per cent I ought to have sold at 3 per cent I ought to have sold at 3 per cent I ought to have done it. But thanks to the confidence of the people, and to the credit and power of the Government, and to our immense resources, and thanks farther utill to that great Supreme Ruler of the universe who guides all things well, all our hopes have been realized, and resumption was at the time fixed by law a complete success. [Applause.]

Having accomplished this difficult task—having reduced the inferest, and secured a paper money which is above par in almost every market of the world; which now can be exchanged for gold in St. Petersburg or Vienna or Berlin, Paris, or London, or China; a note which is after all but a promise, but is as good as it promises, and now can be exchanged for the best gold cold issued at any mint;—having secured a good currency, there is nothing to do but to develop our resources, open our mines, apread our commerce, build up our manufactures, and show to the people of the world what

manufactures, and show to the people of the world what fifty millions of free men can do.

I do not care to look back on the past; I do not care to look back on the past; I do not care to look back on the past; I do not care to look back on the past; I do not care to look back on the past; I do not care to look back on the past; I do not care to look back on the past; I do not care to look back on the past; I do not care to look back on the past; I do not care to look back of look

MATTHEW HALR'S SPEECH.

Matthew Hale, of Albany, in response to an invitation to address the gathering, said in part: I would rather be excused, for I did not come here to speak, but inamuch as I have been called upon, and as it is a time when every man should take some interest in the political, social and material weifare of the country, I will say a few words. Now I belong to a small band of Republicans in the middle part of this State who come out fairly and squarely and express their views upon the lasues of the time; and they believe that so far as the Republican party of the State of New York is concerned it shall not be owned by any man (spplause), that it shall be free to express its convictious and thoughts, and to take its own course. Whether that may bleast shose who assume to be leaders of the party or not. [Laughter and applause.] OTHER ADDRESSES.

W. L. Strong, in a speech very eulog'stic of the Secretary, said he hoped that gentleman would be nominated at Chicago for President of the United States, [Loud applause,] The Sherman Club of New-York was going to be represented in Chicago for the express purpose of influencing public epinion to assure that nomination if possible. [Laughter and applause.]

Freeman J. Fitbian said that in all the great mergencies the country had known God had always sent a proper man to pull it through. He sent Washington and He sent Lincoln, and when there was an emergency here a few years ago in reference to the finances, Sherman came forward and built up the stability of the National credit. [Applause.] They had present the gentleman who was cuabled by Providence to carry them them through that crisis, and the had more crises before them, too. He concluded with an earnest protest against third-terms, and said that for a hundred years there had never been "cheek" enough to ask for anyone with the day when George Washington himself discontinued such a course. He asked: "Is there only one man in this country fitted for such a position. We have hundreds of gentlemen that will fill the bill. We have one here to-night." [Ap-

J. Seaver Page made a short speech, which h followed with a recitation, and the proceedings were then brought to a close, and the Secretary returned to the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

ANOTHER FORESI FIRE.

TWO HOUSES BURNED DOWN-LARGE WOODS DE-

STROYED. LAKEWOOD, N. J., April 23 .- Another forest fire, caused by sparks from a locomotive on the New-Jersey Southern Rullway, is sweeping the country around here. It has sweet ever 1,000 acres of valuable oak woods, two miles from the town, and destroyed a house and barn owned by S. Wardell two and one-balt miles from town. Wardell was unable to save anything.

Two cows were included in his less. WHITE BRIDGE, N. J., April 23.—The forest fire which egan last night is enveloping the woodland. The residence of B. Emmett, formerly known as the Alligator Tavern, a structure 40 by 60 feet in edge and one of the oldest landmarks in the township, was consumed last night, scarcely anything in the path of the flames being caved. The entire working force of the Bricks-burg Land Improvement Company are here fighting the

BRICKSBURG, N. J., April 23.—The present fire is eating its way inrough the partially burned woods west-

PURSUIT OF HOSTILE INDIANS. Washington, April 23,-Lieutenant-General

Sheridan telegraphs to the War Department to-day from Chicago as follows: "Colonel Ratch dispatches from White Water on the 19th lust, that of the forty warriors who ascaped in the attempt to disarm them, fourtee been killed and surrendsred. Major Morrow attu-hostiles in Dog Cellon, killed. three warriors and inred twenty-five head of riock. Most of the Messaleros have gone to toward the Gundaloupe Mountains." Goneral Grierou has been instructed to pureus them.

EAN FRANCISCO, April 23.—A displated from Silver City, New Mexico, says 200 Messaleros have left Fost Stanton Reservation to join Victoria's bund.

AN IRON-CLAD IN SAVANNAH. SAVARNAH, April 28.-The Spanish in clad Searches, drawing 17% feet of water, came up one of the city whereas for coal to day.

A SAN FRANCISCO

CHARLES DE TO

son of Mayor Rafloch.

copies. It has a weekly editionare issued. It claims to be in

the two sisters, the former of whose cused of having been in her youth a notorio character. It was a vile attack. De Young gut the news that the paper was coming out, and be the whole edition or got bold of it in some way, a gang of men to The Sest office to destroy the Then he disguised himself and jurted the Post Office, where he expected he Naphtaly. When Naphtaly came out De Young him, missed him, and abot a small boy in Naphtaly returned the fire, but no one was lure ward Michael De Young fired at Naphtaly, whe litt and did not return the fire. De Young the hit, and did not return the fire. De Young sidered an excellent business man, and had a tion for bull-dog courage.

During the political campaign in C. last year a strong effort was made by The Ass. Chronicle and the men who organized Constitution party to detest the relie

Buting the section Charles De Youag anno would compet the Bev. Isaac & Kali been nominated for Mayor of San Pr Weskingmen, to withdraw from the after he belowmed Mr. Kalloch than u

a long article reviewing Kallor in Kansas, dwelling particularly as well as on his political and I

time of its publication the De Young time of its publication the De Young tempted to kill the author, B. F. Napmense crowd attended the mass-table the per Kalloch reflected on the per Kalloch reflected on the per table. and family antecedents of the De Youn without mercy. After adjourning the indoor meeting. Mr. Kalloch addressed the crowd out-doors, sayin. "In maligning the reputation of my father, who filled an honorable grave for many years, these journistic vipers have rendered the most visio retalization on my part necessary and justisable. These diagraceful records make an attack possible, and I am justified in prosument them the 'two bastard sons of a positime."

Next morning Charles De Young drove alone is compéto the Metropolitan Temple, arriving there about them the 'two bastard sons of a positime."

Next morning Charles De Young drove alone is compéto the Metropolitan Temple, arriving there about them the 'two bastard sons of a positime."

Next morning Charles De Young drove alone is compéto the Metropolitan Temple, arriving there about the Metropolitan Temple, arriving there about the Metropolitan Temple, arriving there alone is complete and in the Salloch say that a lady wished to see him. Kalloch say that a lady wished to see him. Kalloch proncued the coupé, and as he reached door De Young tofuled a revolver at his here and fired. Kalloch staggered back, but as he was about to fall he recovered himself, at tried to escape. De Young then bread again. The intention of the stage of the same and the salloch were fired the men in the count disturbance had been expected, a lim number of workingmen had garbered about the Temple as some disturbance had been expected, a lim number of workingmen had garbered about the Temple as an arrived. The officer was knocked down, in De Young received some bruthes about hay for the crowd same in the crowd was about the fer for the crowd and arrived. The officer was knocked down, in De Young received, for the crowd about the fer for heart of the count of the proposed the proposed them in the street were greatly excited, and the proposed them in the street were greatly excited, and change at their armories.

The men in the street were greatly excited, and could be tried for alternative and family antecedents of the without mercy. After adjourning the ind Mr. Kalloch addressed the crowd out-de

in this feud, and who is the derer, was born in Rockland, Mo., where a preacher. He began to preach in Heato a preacher, and became poted for the

a presence. He began to preach in Roston wh twenty-seven, and secame noted for the plain boldness of his language in the pulpit.

In 1867 his character was called in question, church found him innocent. Shortly after.

Mr. Kallech was indicted for adulicry. The greed, eight being for conviction a for acquital. Mr. Kallech atterwines of acquital. Mr. Kallech atterwines a while he started a started what a well-known character at the plain. Then he became a lay preacher and say Francisco. Entering the political field he what you of San Francisco by the Workingsment last, the attempt to kill him assets be Your bawing made him a popular marker. Having recovered from his wounds. Mayer thered actively on the duties of his office, sink in the present the present of the country in the country of the wounds. Mayer thered actively on the duties of his office, sink in the country in the country of the wounds. Mayer thered actively on the duties of his office, sink in the country of the country in the country of the country rt in the

REPORTED CUBAS